was only tarked of, the hood ea, mules, cattle, cows, pigs, furniture and cotton were ly. Egypt after the last of present a madder picture of tan was everywhere visible. overshadowed the illimitable

"ve lived many years in this 'ere house. That's a syard over that, but the fences and stones is under r new, whar my father and mother lies buried, and disther and grandmother before them, and I does not to leave yer. You does'nt want to go either, does "full question he alted the children, three girls a boy, with ages varying from five to threen. No, no," they all broke out. "We sin't afraid." Edd will take care of un," and his veice grew deeper more husky as he said it. The mother turned to hide her falling tears, as I well knew from her jung her apron to her face.

oubtless not yet reached them.
One of the difficult parts of river navigation at presen making landing. All sorts of stratusents are resorted to accompolels it. Generally measurements

s making landings. All roots of strategers are landed in pawl bosts. In several cases the steamer Atlantic, on her last trip, came up to the deers of dwellings, and, throwing out pupplants into the front door outries, let off and received passengers and freight, one or both as the case might be. No attempt is made to keep track of the river boundaries, and it would be a useless and improductive effort if it were made.

The quantity of stoff sent floating down the river by the high freshet is incredible in amount and value, foremost in value is the cotion that the flood has started for New Orleans and a market. Little of it, however, reaches New Orleans, unless on shipboard. Cattle, mules, horses, sheep and pigs, on rafts, have tried river savigation under no other guidance but the current. The rafts would break loose from where they were fastened and under the eyes of their owners be hurried fown the river, many of the animals assigned to the lessing of drowning, and others to be picked up and sold or add to the szchequers of their rescues. Fortions of houses, pleese of furniture, old mattresses and blankets out the swelling carvan of wasted property. From this floating debris many are making rich harvests.

No steamer can go up or down the river, and has not lone for days pass without being signalled to come to the rescue of families gathered on fragments of levels or on the houselops, and sometimes clustered in the branches of trees. Two or three groups of this kind the steamer Atlantic had to pass by, not being able to reaches of trees. Two or three groups of this kind the steamer Atlantic had to pass by, not being able to reaches of trees. Two or starved to death.

It is atterty impossible to estimate the losses caused by the present feed. It cannot be otherwise than that revery many lives have been lost, while the loss of property is incalculable. Many have lost everything they lead in the world, dwellings, steck, produce, and all the means of laber and farming. A single night has washed away the fruit of

ay the fruit of all last winters and of the sorvivodd feerful wake.

Already steps are being taken to aid the sorvivg auffers? from the frashet. A movement is
foot here, lead off by those enterprising and liberal
rechanic, hearts. Price and Yaiseman, to raise
ones and supplies. On Monday a meeting of
a Chamber of Commerce is to be held in
hich the subject will be brough; up for consideration
id action. Elsewhere throughout the South like
sawres will be taken to sender any aid that is possible
their power. This one absorbing topic yields to every
her. Reconstruction and military dustricts are not
longth for. Widespread destitution and misery are
rery where apparent and demand every thought, symsthy and effort. The prosperous and liberal people of
the North here have a field for benevolent unterprise
rows open to them that unquestionably will be imroved.

thrown open to them that unquestionably will be improved.

Fearful Effects of the Inumdation in Tennessee-Lively Scene Between a Northerner and a Southerner—A Gilinguse of Dixle's Land-Steambont Dropsy—A Nice Question for the Medical Fratevnity. &c.

STRAKE GRAR ERVERO, MENUM, MAYON 1867.

My last letter your readers will recollect was dated Louisvile, where we were detained three mortal days in putting up the more seatch. Since then we have taken leave of the Ohio, and are now fairly on our way to the more genial clime of the "Sunny South." The scene on the lower Ohio, from the mouth of the Wahash to the Mississippi, say, is not calculated to inspire the traveller with feelings of pleasure I assure you. Overflowed and deserted villages, ruined farms, fleating houses and pieces of furniture, and constitutely the carcase of a dead horse or male meet the eye on every side and contribute to reader the picture of desolation as complete as possible. There has been nothing like it for the last forty years, and the amount of misering and misery among the inhabitants is incalulable. The loss of property must be immense, especially in such piscons as Mound. City, Casayville, Raleigh and Faducah. It was thought that Cairo would certainly be inundated, but, singular to my, it scenged the diseases, and is as flourishing a point as ever. The Egyptians had not much to brag of, however, as a rise of six inches tore would have brought the entire levie under water, and converted the city into a hage pond about fifteen or twenty feet deep. We reached Cairo in the night time, so that the passengers bed to wait until daylight to get a view of the far-famed Missinstippi. Most travellers are disappointed at their first view of the Missinstippi. They imagine it ought to be much broader than it is for a river of such finumens length, and lough is vein for high banks and expansive

growing population, growing cultivation of the land, larger and better steamers plying her rivers, railroads intersecting all her commercial points, and the crection of telegraph lines and school houses, and adoption of a system of education commensurate with the spirit, enterprise and demand of the times, and Arkansas, if her papells are only tree in the case.

chtegs to their decoendants with a tenacity unyielding and implacable. Free and cotspoten in their stationate, their muscles toughoused and made sinewy by toil and hunting, fearless, generous, and with that high rouse of independence and honor begotten of pioneer-life, in combatting privations and hardships, no better, truter and more reliable people can be found anywhere. Baying thus briefly described the State, her cotonization, the characteristics of the Propie and the bright and collisions to the control of the propies and the bright and collisions to the control of the propies and the bright and collisions to the control of the propies and the bright and collisions to the control of the propies and the bright and collisions to the control of the propies and the bright and collisions to the control of the propies and the bright and collisions to the control of the propies and the bright and collisions to the control of the propies and the bright and collisions to the propies and the prop life, in combatting privations and hardships, no better, truer and more reliable people can be found anywhere. Raying thus briefly described the State, her colonisation, the characteristics of the Propis and the bright and brilliant future is store for her if wise legislation prevails and the proper april of improvement pryages and stimulates the people, and proceed to extend my knowledge of the country and its inhabitants from personal travel and observation to write of the people as they are to be seen at their dreades, on their plantations, in the town and country barrooms, at political galberings, race courses and oburches, and wherever they are to be found, and more particularly to show up their political views and wants, as declared by their own utterances, touching the present political condition of the country, and the complex issues as affecting themselves and the interrebellions States.

Bhaking the mad of Mesuphis from my feet, I took passage for this place on the steamer Harry Dean, running up the Arkanass river to Listic Rock and stopping at all landings. A not very comforting introduction, taken in conjunction with the decidedly antique and general shaky look of the steamer, was the following printed notice, in very large and conspicuous type, on the door of my stateroom:

LIFE PRESERVERS WILL BE FOUND Hanging in the room or under the head of each bed. They are adjusted by slipping the head through the loop, similar to putting on a jacket, and tying the tapes across the breast.

Are to be found on the hurricane and main decks.

The door and bligge can be lifted off the hinges an made good life preservers.

Also the cotion multreness.

addends calculated to give a vibratory motion to the stoutest known.

"Do you think there's any danger?" saked a timid dooking youth with long brown hair, very thin mustache and cadaverous countenance.

"Danger? You better recken there is. Why, they keep a two thousand hots steam power cagine on these boats, and feed the billers with pine know to passengers up, so as to pick their pockets to pay the hands," replied the life insurance solicitor. The timid youth paid a quarter, took his policy slip in expansion, and looked as perceptly composed as 6 summers setting.

"I saw him two weeks ago at Fort Monroe," I stated.
"Did yer, tho? How is he?" and the dark and deep sunken optics of the old man glistened with suddon animation. "I hope he's well. Does he set 'nough to eat up that and good clothes?" On my assuring him that he looked very well when I saw him, that he lived in a house with a tight roof; that he was not allowed to suffer from a defeient wardrobe and hat three full ments a day, the old man was indescribably pleased. "Here's a man who's jest seed Fresident Davis," he called out to this one and that one, and soon from as motley looking a group as one would be ant to ase in.

at syliable, my letter from Memphis describing the inundation of letter from Memphis describing the inundation of Helena as it had been reported to me. The pution is not at all exceeded by the reality. Here ty, one of the largest in the State, and nearly all of the pution is not as the state. is a city, one of the largest is the State, and nearly all of it is half submerged in water. The streets are streets of water, the lanes are lanes of water, the byways and hedges are hid by water, the yards are so many enclosed

meetings and sheriff's sales and rude prints hanging on the walls; but the landlord was there, fat, hearty, jorial and tary; the barkeeper, who looks as through he might be detailed by turns at any kind of labor about the place, and the lounging about crowd of uncessing patrons com-ing here to smoke their long-stemmed pipes, squirt tobac-tor juice, talk over the affairs of town and country and

The Floods in Louisians. &c.

New ORLEADS, April 1, 1867.

The HEMADD has already published by telegraph the condition of the levees along the Mississippi, and the action of the Legislature in relation to the matter. Some very serious crevases have occurred within the past few days, flooding the country and cauring great destruction of property. Hundreds of families have been driven from their homes, and in many cases houses and other buildings have been swept from their loundations. Some of the crevasees are half a mile in width. The water is washing through with great force, and steamboots in the prevases are balf a mile in which. The water is shing through with great force, and eteamboats in sing the crevases are kept as close as possible to the posite shore to prevent their being swept in by the reat Etoric are being made in every direction to be the breaks, and hopes are entertained that they will

We have been visited for the last two days with a con-stant fall of rain, accompanied by wind, thunder and lightning. The city was flooded yesterday in many places to the depth of two feet. About six o'clock last evening the lightning struck and killed a woman while milking a cow.

# RECONSTRUCTION.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Important Specches by Geverner Orr and Major General Sichles at the Charleston Beard of Trade Banquet. &c.

The Board of Trade General &c.

The Board of Trade of Charleston, S. C., celebrated its first anniversary on the 2d instant by a sumptious entertainment, at which Wm S. Hastis, Esq., President of the Board, presided. Among the invited guests were a large number of the most distinguished residents of the city, civil and military. The principal were Governor Orr and Major General Daniel E. Siekles, whose remarks we subjoin:

The Governor reiterated the views herelofore uttered by him in regard to reconstruction, and said thet, so far as he had examined, about one eighteenth of the population of the State would be distranchised by the act of Congress. In the course of his specific down on the formal described by the act of Congress. In the course of his specific connecticut or New Jersey, for the purpose of trying to hitch them to this or this party, and say to them that the white people here are not to be trusted, I want show to say to those emisurates that, under the new law in South Carolina, no master by whom passed, every colored man of the age of twenty-one years is entitled to vote, white in your Susan he is not allowed to exercise that privilege sailes he can read and write. Bay to the man from Disc, who comm here to give directions as to how you shall vote, "Go hack and enlighten the beathen in your own States, before you came here to tell us what the black man is to do." One month less not elegant in these three States to be legislatured in solemn scenario course of these States valed for this bill to give universal suffrage in the Bouthern States, in these three States to be legislatured in solemn conclave any concentrations to heave the beauter to the resort the prove the power as all these emisantes to lare the remove the beauter any cloud to the order of the solemn from the eyer of their fellow entires in solemn counter to come here to the remove the sone and the prove of the solemn from the ey

meat, imparts additional interest and gratification to the honor conferred upon me on the present occasion by so many persons of consideration. I presume some of you may expect from me intimations of my line of conduct. I shall not, I fear, gratify even a reasonable degree of curiosity on that subject. But, at all events, I may, without departing from the reserve imposadupon me by my position and its responsibilities and dutes, tell you what I shall not do. First, I shall not, for a moment, think of depriving myself of the able and efficient co-operation of my old friend Governor Orr. (Great obsering.) Nor shall fail to avail myself of the ald and assistance of any other civil officer in South Carolina who performs his duty as realously and faithfully at I know Governor Orr has endeavored to discharge his duty. (Cheerz.) Gentlemen, I am sure I can add, not only for myself but for every officer in the army of the United States serving under my command, that under no circumstances will we sanction any act of injustice, spoliation or wrong committed upon any citizen of North or South Carolina. Gentlemen, I will offer to you another assurance—you have my authority for the satement to capitalists, to traders, to manufacturers, to all who desire to embark in your agricultural field of labor, and to all who wish to invest moneys in your securities and in your lands, that the military authorities will do nothing tending to impair the value of your possessions, or to increase the risk of those who have herstofore embarked in enterprises on your soil. Whatever we can do to strengthen confidence in your resources and to promote the material prosperity of the Commonwealth shall be done. I concur heartly in the confident expectations which have been expressed. in your resources and to promote the material prosperity of the Common wealth shall be done. I concur heartily in the confident expectations which have been expressed as to your future. I am one of those who believe that there are few things impossible to Americans. I believe that there are few things impossible to Americans. I believe that the civil and political misfortunes, the disasters in trade and agriculture, the privations, losses and discouragements you have suffered, and which would have crushed almost any people who had not extraordinary energies, perseverance and faith in the future, will all be conquered by the elasticity, vigor and fortitude characteristic of the American people. There is nothing in the history of South Carolina that suggests that you are an exception to these traits of our countrymen. It may not be unbecoming in me to say—although you would perhaps refrain from saying so yourselve—that in the war which has just closed the people of the South have shown such resources, and the ability to employ them, and such energy, and resolution, and courage, as will, it wisely directed, surmount greater difficulties than any now before them. I will go further, and venture a suggestion in reference to your line of action. Of course I shall not trespass upon the political arena; for as to that i am as much disqualified as his Excellency the Governor, though not by a constitutional amendment. (Laughter.) I shall abstain, as I am required to do by the duties of my position, from any allusion to the political bearing of any matter which you have to consider. With this reservation let me say to you, gentlemen, in all candor, that one of the first duties you have to discharge to yourselves and to your fellow cisizens, is to remove all distrust as to your purpose, feelings and intentions in the future towards the colored rates; this distrust is, in my judgment, the main obstacle to the cordial co-persition and good understanding of the two races. The causes for the existing allenation should perhape b the people of the North towards the people of the South. I affirm as my real conviction, that the measures of Congress now to be executed here under my direction, have not been adopted with any purpose of retailation or hostility; nor to impede or impair the prosperity and welfare of the South. The people of the North do not desire to maintain a military government anywhere in this country. They regard that sort of government as repugnant to our institutions, and deprecate its prolongation anywhere as a misfortune. They do not desire, on the other hand, that the people, enfranchised by their action, shall be left altogether and wholly subject to the control of those by whom they have been heretofore held in servisade. Nor do they desire that this numerous race, by reason of any oppression or obstacles placed in the way of their well-being here, where they belong, shall be constrained to cut loose from their moorings here and emigrate to other and less congonial parts of the country, where they could find no suitable or adequate demand for their labor. Other similar considerations have contributed their influence to the adoption of the measures now to be executed. It was apparent that the reorganization of the political institutions of the South would most speedily terminate the necessary for military occupation and military control. If the presence of troops was necessary to enforce the rights of the freedmen. The objects removed in a republican of the South would most speedily terminate the necessity for military cocupation and military control. If the presence of troops was necessary to enforce the rights of the freedmen, the obvious remody, in a republican form of government, was to give the enfranchised race, by means of the ballot, the power to enforce respect for their privileges as cittams. The advocates of universal suffrage are certainly friendly to the colored people; therefore it is certain they wish no misfortune to the communities in which the colored people must continue, for weal or woe, to dwell. Far from it. On the contrary, they believed that this addition to the representative ponolation of the contrary. recule most continue, for weal or woe, to dwell. Far from it. On the contrary, they believed that this addition to the representative population of the country, this addition to its military power and its means of production, must result so cally in great and substantial good to the nation at large, but that great and substantial isoents much my purpose to convince you that these measures will accomplish the beneficent results contemplated by Congress, as is is to commend them to your judgment and appreciation in their true purpose and object, according for my belief; and also, gentlemen, to assure you that it is in this sense and with these hopes that, so for as my dearns are concerned, these acts of Congress will be executed. That the results to yourselves, to your posterity, and to our common country, may strengthen and endear the tien that must henceforth make bur destiny inseparable, is my prayer, and will be my sense the dealers that the results to yourselves, to your posterity, and to our common country, may strengthen and endear the tien that must henceforth make bur destiny inseparable, is my prayer, and will be my senset endeavor. Gentlemen, I commend to you the brighter aspect of the future. There has never been an important experiment in public affairs that has not suggested the gravest doubts and difficulties, and especially in this true in the matter of suffrage. Every large addition to the voting population of a country has excited the alarm of many who familed themselves anong the winest of their guerration. When universal suffrage was granted to the white true it was predicted that it would involve the downfall of the republic. The maturalization laws and the consequent encouragements given to emigration, here brought to our shorter stillions of Europeass of every mee who familied themselves among the wisset of their generation. When universal suffrage was granted to the white race it was predicted that it would involve the downfall of the republic. The naturalization laws and the consequent encouragements given to emigration, have brought to our shores millions of Europease of overly race and clims. At the oviest it was predicted that this foreign clement would revolutionize our untitutions and break down our experiments of five government. Great Britain, is 1832, by the Referent bills, added a very large founded to the voling population of that empire. Many British elastesmes unsitiatined them, that as a necessary consequence the decline and downfull of England was imminent, if not inswitable. Now we see the leaders of the tory party originating and advocating a measure of enfranchisement, compared with which the Reform bill of 1832 was insignificant. Gentlement, I commend to you that in choosing your course you should not assume that every possible dainer is inswitable. Take the risk. Do all you can to svert unhappy consequences. Cling and cleave to the brighter hope. Let us have faith in our good fortune. Let us believe that the beneficent result is practicable. And if it be true, as many of as have been admonished to believe by the events, so unforescent and loncrutable, of the past four years; if it be true that in this epoch or war, unancupation and enfranchisement, we are in the hands of a higher Providence, leading us to the Culfilment of a dealiny use perhaps yet domy see, let us have faith that that some frevidence which has conducted us that if the past, library and fressmen may vinducate flammares as the provage many hands and doubts of their ensemble. The history of great commonwealths prove that in proporties to their freedom they gained in prosperity and power, as in culture as and doubts of their ensemble. The history of great commonwealths proved that in the feature as in the past, library hands freedom they gained in the field of the great of the great of

### NORTH CAROLINA.

Under this caption the Raieigh (N. C.) Sentinel—ultra outhern—has the following conservative remarks:— Under this caption the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel—ultra
Southern—has the following conservative remarks:—
In the administration of military law in this district
by General Sickiea, owing to the Ialent prejudices of our
people in favor of civil law, it may be expected that the
same feeling of disapprobation may be felt, when, in the
exercise of a conscious duty, he may deem it necessary
to depart from those rules of ordinary civil action which
have prevailed; yet we feel sure the anxieties of our
people to maintain quiet and peace and to sustain his administration will prompt them to bear, with becoming
quiet and fortitude, any seeming departure from our accustomed notions, relying upon his declarations and his
known conservatism in order to gain sooner
the ends of peace, which they seek and
desire. General Sickies' recent utterances afford abundant encouragement to hope that his
administration will be eminently conservative. His
strong assurances of the deep interest he feels in the
domestic quiet and material prosperity of North and
South Carolina, his kindly and wholesome advice to our
colored population and his determination to enforce the
Reconstruction acts, free from all partiality or prejudice,
warrant the belief and hope that his administration will
be eminently successful in restoring quiet and prosperity, and breaking down those unnecessary prejudices and animosities which have grown up among ourselves, originating in a great measure, no doubt, from
misrepresentation and partisan feeling. We confess
that we have been more than gratified at the sound
views expressed by General Sickles in his recent brief
addresses to both white and colored at Charleston. They
fully justify the sentiment we expressed immediately on
his appointment, that his experience and sequanistance
in the District rendered his respontment fit and
proper.

Mass Meeting in Pensacola—Hon. S. R. Mallory Accepts the Situation—Interesting Proceedings—Alarm at Secret Negro Leagues.

[From the Pensacola Observer, March 30.]
Pursuant to a call in our issue of the 28th, a large concurse of white and colored citizens assembled in the public square at an early hour in the evening. The meeting was organized and presided over by Hon. Chas. H. Gingles.

We will not attempt to give a detailed account of the speaches, all of which tended to the same point, to impress the colored people with the injury which they were doing themselves in separating themselves from the old citizens by their secret political organizations. By a couple of evil disposed designing persons in oar community they were led to believe that their rights

five in the characteristic from them, thus the proposed discussing among themselves the truthflut eyes opened discussing among themselves the truthflut remarks which fell upon their ears.

Mr. Mallery, being loudly and repeatedly called upon, mounted the stand and earnestly addressed the meeting. He briefly adverted to our fists and her prosperous condition under the recent legislation of Congress, and dilion under the recent legislation of Congress and the recent legislation of Congress, and dilion under the recent legislation of Congress and the recent legislation of Cong people present, pointing out to them that henceforth they and the white man must tread the same onward path, and their political and industrial interests mappably blended. He counseiled them against secret political societies, and their organization for party purposes upon the basis of race or color, as destructive of the interests shike of black and white; while they were met and treated in a spirit of manly frankness by their old masters, and by the Southern people generally, such societies were only organized by designing men to abuse their confidence for selfast ends. He advised them to seek the best advise they could as to the questions at issue and the ments of candidates, and to cast their ballots accordingly. Referring to their late condition, he pointed out to them that with their liberty they assumed the responsibility of supporting themselves and families, educating their children and of accumulating something for old age by honest indestry; and that now, when "the old plantation," its smokehouse and crib were no longer a happy refuge, industry and an honest effort to show themselves worthy to be called free men were expected of them by every friend they had, North or South.

The next speaker was J. D. Wolfe, who had served through the war in the Federal array and was an officer in a negar orgiment. He deploted to them in forcible terms the danger of arraying themselves as a dam for any man or upon any issues, and reasoned with them upon the good which must result to them by their adopting a course which would identify them with the community in which they resided. This, he said, could only be effected by free and open interiorure, by consultation upon the leading questions of the day, and as to the finess of the candidates who were soliciting their suffrage.

If wolfe was followed by Hays Satierwhite, a veserable old colored man, who, as he said, came here from

course, by consultation upon the leading questions of the day, and as to the finess of the candidates who were soliciting their suffrage.

If: Wolfe was followed by Hays Satterwhite, a venerable old colored man, who, as he said, came here from old Virginia is 1837. He said he was proud of Florida, and proud of the many white folks and gentlemen of standing whom he knew at Tallahassee and other parts; that whother as stave or freeman he had siways best treated well, and that he did not want his colored brethren to do mything which would destroy the friendly relations which always existed. He told them he did not want to see them form separate societies, that they should consult the white folks and look upon them as friends; that they must not run into dark holes and corners and take the advice of those they knew nothing about, and that if they wanted to get along well, "they must come out of the shade, come out in the pure air, before the light of heaven, and he free men before God; ascretize the judgment He gave them, and be no slaves as before; that day is pass and gone; the light of freedom shines, the same on the black man as the white man; that it was white men's interest to protect the black man, and the black man's to make friends of the white man, and vote for the best man." He concluded his speech amid shouts of applause.

Upon motion of Mr. Anderson, the meeting adjourned to convene on Baturday night.

## MISSISSIPPI.

General Ord in Mississippi.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion of the 30th ult. announces the arrival of General Ord, the military commander of that district, and says he made a favorable impression. It forther says:...The war having closed, he has no spirit of more sectional revenge or partisan malice to gratify. As the representative of his government we have no doubt he will strive to execute the law under which he is acting to the fester. Our people will ask no exemptions which are not accorded to their brethren of the other excluded States.

[From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, April 2.]

A hopeful sigh of prudent action by the people of the South, and of a wise adjustment of their conduct to the circumstances in which they are placed, is afforded by the marked change in the sone and views of the press within the past two weeks. We refer to that portion which, in the first mousent of resentment at the repudation by Congress of the pledges of the President and the substitution of another scheme of adjustment embracing terms far more harsh and illiberal, accompanied by the declaration of martial law to be enforced at the point of the bayonet, avriend she people to remain inactive and exercise no agency whatever ir shaping future events

## VIRGINIA.

Opinione on Senator Wilson's Petersburg

Opinione on Semater Wilson's Peterburg Speech.

From the Richmond Examiner, April 6.]
We take leave to assure Mr. Wilson that, no matter how theroughly we understand that his party have violated law, truth, decendy and the clear principles of liberty under the false elemor of humanity, and how thoroughly that has been and shall be prived to white and black throughout the South, we understand—all of us—the terms of the truce, and propose fulfilling them to the letter of the bond. But he most axcuse us if we further runtind him that, while we propose to do our full duty to all, and especially to the negroes, who so nobly and faithfully did their daty throughout the war, we can

never admit that peace on principles so subversive of and right is anything more than a truce. [From the Richmond Dispatch, April 6.] We publish this morning a report of the speech by Seaster Wilson in Petersburg night before last, seems to us that no one ought to object to the spin his remarks. His declaration that he believed the i went to war in a "wicked" cause in rather more a than considerate, yet we would not have him sup-sare of his real opinions.

# GEORGIA.

The Savannah Republican, after showing why certain Southern papers are accepting negro suffrage, and are in favor of preparing the negro to "vote understandingly," in order to defeat the organization of a Southern republian party, says:-

we confess that the great republican party of the North do desire and intend to strengthen and build up a formidable Southern republican party, and they naturally look to loyal men as the nucleus of this or anization. For our part we entertain no fears of the colored men voting this bastard ticket labelled democracy, and statised with the blood of loyal men. The copperbead banner is tarnished with treason, and no sudden gilding of its gloomy fringes can blot out the black recollections.

#### General John Pope.

General John Pope.

The Atlanta Intelligence of the 24 says:—The Commander-in-Chief (of the Third Military district passed through this city on Sunday, arriving at two P. M., and departing on the six o'clock West Point train. The General was escorted in a special train from Chattanooga by the committee of citizens appointed at the meeting of Saturday. On reaching the city he was escorted to the National Hotel, where he remained a guest during his brief sojourn, and where, during the afternoon, he was the recipient of marked attention from many citizens. General Pope travels in very unostentatious style, being unaccompanied by his staff, and dressed in the plain garb of a civilian. The officers composing his staff will join him at Montgomery, having taken another route from Washington. We are gratified to state that the impression made upon all who called upon General Pope was most favorable, and that he was received in this city with that cordiality due to one occupying so distinguished a position, and who comes to direct, we trust and believe equitably, our public affairs. ed a position, and who comes to dieve equitably, our public affairs.

The Alabama "Grand Council of the Union

League of America. 22
[From the Montgomery Advertiser, April 3.]
The Alabams Grand Council of the Union Leag.
America has just completed a session in this city,
understand that delegates were in attendan of fron
greater part of the State, representing upwards o
hundred subordinate councils and thirty thousand
borg.

structible boad of sympathy, based upon a thousand happy memories, exists. Let us fully and frankly action from the Montgomery (Als.) Advertiser, March 31.] with us before the law, and regard it as no less just to cursalves and them than to our State and best interest to aid in their education, elevation, and enjoyment of all the rights which follow their new condition. He then earnestly addressed the colored condition. He then earnestly addressed the colored people present, pointing out to them that henceforth they and the white man must tread the same onward. there ever a time when there was less cause or less excuse for discord. Why then should there be any dissension? Or, indeed, we may ask, is there any dissension? There is eveningly a wide and radical difference between certain portions of our citizens; but we think the difference is not so real as it appears. It may be safely assumed that the State will be recognized in confermity with the provisions of the Sherman Bill. Lagislation by Congress to that end has already progressed so far as to divest that question of all possible doubt. We know that ordinarily the tone of the newspaper press may be safely taken as a fair reflex of the popular sentiment. But this is not altogether the case in regard to the pending proposition for reconstructing the State. We have seen letters from various portiofs of the State, written by men of intelligence, observation and influence, and they all tell substantially the same story. A prominent Circuit Judge in North Alabama writes that "the people are panting for a settlement of our political troubles." Another influential Judge writes from Middle alabama:—"The State should at once be placed in line under the previsions of the Sherman bill." A State Senator writes from South Alabama:—"A large majority of the people of this country are for prompt reconstruction under the recent act of Congress." A Representative from North-eastern Alabama, writes:—The masses here are for a prompt compliance with the Sherman bill. A Representative from North-eastern Alabama, writes:—The masses here are for a prompt compliance with the Sherman bill. A Representative from North-eastern Alabama, writes:—The masses here are for a prompt compliance with the Sherman bill. A Representative from popular compliance with the Sherman bill. A Representative from popular compliance with the Sherman bill. A Representative from popular compliance with the Sherman bill. A Representative from sorth-eastern Alabama, writes:—The masses here are for a prompt compliance with the Sherman bill. A Representative from Popu

## LOUISIANA.

New is the Accepted Time.
[From the New Orteans Picayane, March 27.]
We have urged our people to no longer indulge in any false squeamishness about accepting the negro as with themselves a voter, and to indulge in no hesitancy as to

false squeamishness about accepting the negro as with themselves a voter, and to indulge in no hestancy as to his competency or qualifications. Whether we vote or net, he will; and those who refuse, from the most false of all species of pride, to vote also, will deserve, if they do not have it visited upon them, the exercation of all those who, being corrected by Congress, are dependent upon the resolute promptness of their follow-citizens for mirration from further deprivation of their natural rights.

It is ridiculous for any one to pretend that he is lowered or disgraced by going to the polis with a negro, when he crowds in at the general delivery with him to get a letter at the Post office. Is it because the negro is exercising political influence and control by his vote? You will surrender this altogether to him and to those who remain at the South only to despoil you, and to work him as a means to earlied themselves, if you do not you. You must either give up his control of all your offairs to the negro and the radical, or exercise jointly will him the daily of suffrage. There is no time left you for reflective judgement. It is now or never. If you do not step up now to the polis and secure a share in this government of the State, it can be so organized that you never will.

If the negro has now praintices which lead him to radical camps, it is very much your famit that this is the case. You might have prevented this easily by putting him in Congressional easits when emiscaphotion use forced upon you, and by yourself then giving him the right of suffrage is anticipation of the effect of the North would have been ready to wage another war to prevent him from coming North, and you from placing him on an equality with the men who come thence to live among use the sufferest of the South. They are as much his interests as ours. He cannot learn what has a mount and encourage him to units with us in support of them. He is me misch this reference of the North in giving the negro of the same who miscreased for ins

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In our opinion the action of the North in giving the nagre a wate and political influence will do have to unite the
South in all matters of public and general interest flow
any other which could have been desired. They have
done this in the hope of dividing us and preserving
present power; but they will find in the sud that they
have introduced into their fortress a Trojan horne, from
whose bowels a myrind of opponents to Northern poist;
and Northern power will emerge, which will drave all
vestiges of it over the bleak cliffs of New England. The
irrepressible conflict has but just begun.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.—The lake cities have early dismissified with the cental agreem, and they are gon returning to the old standard of weights and means